North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 123. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th *December next*, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., } *Assignee.*
Assistant U. S. Consulate, }

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 15th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, } *Assignees of the*
U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul, } *Estate of*
A. G. DALLAS, } *Wolcott, Bates*
A. HOWMAN, } *& Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on the *30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSANBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾% per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1% per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. P. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES,
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,

BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and Fancy Boys' CAPS, with many other Articles for Ladies' use.

Also, Gentlemen's Black and White BEAVER HATS; a large assortment of English & French PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 10th November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE *INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND* AT THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanguhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vicuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD,* FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Hazlall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan; and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent reside, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. LOCKHART & Co., BUTCHERS,

Shanghai.

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand a fine fat STALL-FED DEER, to be killed *ten days before* CHRISTMAS, and Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please give their order *twelve days before* CHRISTMAS, the DEER to be seen alive by applying to the above. Also on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 2d December, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuchee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SUANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS, to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL-MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 24th November, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

美道號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kah-pang Pih-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosehh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.:—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price, Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND.

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Addres-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, December 4, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sept. 24.	Manila,	Oct. 27.
Madras,	Oct. 13.	Sydney,	Oct. 3.
Bombay,	Oct. 16.	New Zealand,	June 23.
Calcutta,	Oct. 16.	Amoy,	Oct. 24.
Colombo,	Oct. 22.	Hongkong,	Nov. 14.
Galle,	Oct. 23.	Ningpo,	Nov. 23.
Penang,	Oct. 23.	New York,	Sept. 8.
Singapore,	Oct. 29.	Boston,	Sept. 7.
Batavia,	Sept. 25.	San Francisco,	Aug. 30.

ENQUIRIES have been frequently made as to what had been done or was doing by the Committee appointed some time since to take steps for the erection of a new central Public Institution. We are at length enabled to afford a reply to the query, having been favoured with an early copy of the Prospectus, which it is the intention of the Provisional Committee to submit to the next general meeting of its constituents, that a proper public decision may be taken on the various details embraced in the scheme. We make no apology for at once submitting this document to our readers, as it must be most consonant with the wishes of both the Committee and the community at large that ample opportunity should be afforded for considering the merits or demerits of the plan before any expression of public sanction towards it is called for.

That the Provisional Committee have not been idle during the interval elapsed, since their appointment this Prospectus would alone testify. We understand, however, that in addition to this every preliminary enquiry has been made that circumstances admitted of, both in the way of communication with existing institutions to seek their concurrence and cooperation, and in looking out for a building site which would suit the new Institution. With regard to the former particular it is confidently believed that in the end no difficulty will be found to exist. The latter has been and continues to be the real stumbling block: and when it is considered how great is the competition for desirable land in Shanghai, and in fact how completely all lots in central situations and in immediate proximity to the river (for such a site could alone render the new Institution of general or decided advantage) have been built over for mercantile purposes, the difficulty will be sufficiently apparent to all the friends of this movement. The recent sale of a front lot at auction it was thought might have afforded a good opportunity for securing a site; but the price realized was beyond the Committee's means, and the responsibility involved in purchasing the whole (since it was decided that the property would not be offered in sections) with the view of reselling such portion as was not required for the public use was rather too formidable for any body of gentlemen, however disinterested, to undertake. As it is, it will be seen that the Committee contemplated having to pay as much as Five Thousand Dollars for a desirable site, which is a large sum for the small piece of land required; and we are informed that unsuccessful negotiations were entered into for a purchase, in which the Committee guaranteed that the above amount should be forthcoming, trusting that the public would hold them harmless from the pledge, although as yet they have no public funds whatsoever at their disposal. At this stage then the matter for the present rests. It will be seen that delay has been unavoidable, and that it is from no want of diligence or public spirit on the part of the Provisional Committee that the project is no further fully matured than it is.

Another public meeting it is manifest would be needless until the Committee are in a position to suggest the immediate commencement of permanent operations. Although their enquiries in every direction have been hitherto unavailing, there is still the possibility of an opportunity presenting itself when least expected, and until all hope of a really first rate site must be abandoned, they are very unwilling, as every one friendly to the Institution must be, to recommend the necessary outlay for a building in any of the back lots. In the meantime, feeling a warm interest in the success of an undertaking which we hope may be made instrumental in giving an intellectual impetus to our social arrangements by occupying the daily leisure of some portions of our community with worthier materials than a prolongation of the pleasures of the table, the smoking room and the card party, we simply lay the scheme before the public that they may draw their own conclusions, and form their own estimate of it. Our individual opinion of its utility, and our own impressions upon the practical method by which that utility is sought to be organized, may be more fittingly expressed on some future occasion. But all, we are sure, will be prepared to receive the project in the spirit in which it is offered for their consideration.

The following is the Provisional Committee's Prospectus:—

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW CENTRAL INSTITUTION IN SHANGHAI FOR COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.

A variety of Institutions have been founded at different times among this community both for mercantile and social objects, some of which continue to exist and fairly answer the ends contemplated in their foundation, while others though likewise nominally in existence have ceased to command public interest and support and are therefore virtually in abeyance. Of all, however, the utility and advantage remain unquestioned; and it consequently becomes an enquiry of interest whether the causes which in some instances have led to a declining prosperity are not remediable, and what seems the best method of attaining this end. A principal reason of decay is undoubtedly that many public Institutions have been projected on a scale much too extravagant, and that engagements have been entered into which in the progress of time it was found inconvenient or impossible to ratify and perpetuate. A second may be found in the universal difference between the enthusiastic excitement which has originated a useful project, and the steady perseverance which is required to maintain its efficiency, the former being the commonest of qualities in a mixed community, and the latter the rarest. A minor cause, but still one of considerable urgency, is that these institutions or places of resort have been located in scattered and frequently inconvenient situations, and that their accommodations in more than one instance have proved inadequate or unsuitable, so that instead of holding out attractions to their subscribers they have too often repelled them from becoming regular frequenters.

To collect these scattered and disorganized bodies into one central focus, to render their constitution and management uniform and systematic, to economize their resources by combining and so diminishing their expenditure, and to enlarge their compass together with their means of occupying it is the fundamental object of the proposed central Institution.

More than this, however, is contemplated. It is proposed not merely to combine the purposes of existing associations, but to add other useful features to them. In the first place, a matter which has almost become of public necessity here is to provide proper accommodation for public meetings, there being none such in the settlement, which at times has been productive of much inconvenience. In the proposed Institution provision would be made for gratuitously holding public meetings at all times under proper regulations; and practically all public meetings would take place there. The Institution would thus become a central and recognized locality for every public movement originated in Shanghai. It has moreover long been in contemplation, and the plan has excited some interest among men of business, that a building should be erected to serve as an Exchange and News-room, a place of commercial resort and a centre of commercial information. If this is not imperatively required in this community, it cannot at least be doubted that it would be attended with many substantial advantages, and in the Newsroom particularly a better and more varied selection of newspapers might be offered to subscribers than has hitherto been practicable at a very small cost as compared with present individual outlay. A building of this description might be turned to account in many ways. Important sales by auction, as of Land, houses, ships and other valuable property might be held there; accommodation might be provided for committees and private meetings connected with mercantile matters; shipping registers might be kept, and facilities afforded for posting commercial notices and announcements. Many of these would prove indirect sources of revenue, and all would contribute to the general convenience. The building should likewise be made the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, and any other mercantile organizations which may exist in the place.

The remaining departments, which would be in connection with or modelled upon existing Institutions, are of an intellectual or social character, affording instruction and amusement to the subscribers, with sufficient variety in both to render the regular use of them highly probable. They would comprize first a good Library with reading-room attached, the latter being more especially designed for periodicals and for general reference. In it would likewise be placed Chess-tables and Chessmen, facilities being afforded for the study of this fine game, and for registering a record of the play. Billiards would form a separate and no doubt a popular department, two tables being provided for the use of the members in a suitable room. A large room might be fitted for the Theatre, already under comparatively disadvantageous circumstances one of the most popular amusements we have, and the same apartment would serve for public meetings, dinners, balls and other social assemblies, for which no accommodation has hitherto existed. The advantage of having all these different departments combined in one would be that the frequenter of the building, if he failed to find the requisite society and amusement he seeks in a single department, has a choice of several to resort to, and a consequent great improbability of the attendance failing in all.

This may serve to explain the objects and departments of the Institution, and as the most fitting name expressive of these which has yet suggested itself, it is proposed to call it THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE CLUB.

Although in the foregoing reference has been made to the Club mainly consisting of a union of bodies already in operation, the description given will better apply to an Institution supposed to be new in all its departments. To adapt its details throughout to what is found in existing associations, would be at present to hamper all its arrangements and greatly to extend the dimensions of this prospectus. Considerable difficulty has already occurred on this head. Some institutions have so defective an organization that they are unable to bind themselves to any plan which looks forward into the future, and can merely deal with a managing body in definite existence. Others are tied up by their rules or constitution, which throw obstructions in the way of joining a combined movement. A variety of objections have thus arisen, and in limine it appears best simply to view the Club as an entirely new Institution. When, however, it assumes a definite being opportunity will be afforded for the incorporation of existing societies. The simplest method of doing this will be to arrange that within two months after the completed scheme is submitted to the public, the present members of the Library and Chess Club and proprietors in the Billiard Club will on joining the Exchange Club and adding their present property to the common stock be exempted from the payment of the entrance fee which will be exacted from every other member as his contribution to the property of the new Institution. It is confidently trusted that a co-operation of this nature would be generally agreed to.

BUILDING.

[*A sketch plan giving some idea of the erection required for the Club accompanies the Prospectus, in the absence of which the following references may not be very intelligible.*]

In the sketch A is the Newsroom, and the only part of the Building exclusively devoted to commercial affairs.

B is a Billiard room with two tables and the usual fittings.

C a large public room for meetings, balls and assemblies of every kind. A permanent stage might be fitted at the upper end, which would perfectly adapt the room to a Theatre, and in no way interfere with the other purposes to which it might be applied. With this view it communicates with D the Greenroom, which has likewise a private entrance from the verandah.

E is a small refreshment room adjoining the billiard room, it being intended to lease this room with the privilege of supplying refreshments in the building under proper regulations.

On the upper story F is the Committee room, likewise applicable to the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and any public or private bodies, limited in number, with whom tenancy arrangements might be made. All papers and records belonging to the Club would be deposited here.

G is the Library adjoining the reading room H. The Librarian would attend in the former, in which all books would be kept. In the latter would be placed the periodicals of the day, pamphlets and filed newspapers, as also the necessary materials for Chess playing.

K is a small spare room which might be applied to any object not yet contemplated, but originated at some future time, and in the meanwhile could be leased as an office or otherwise.

L and M form the premises appropriated to the Masonic Lodge, the larger being their meeting room and the latter an anteroom. These would be leased to the Lodge, and furnished and fitted by them.

Over the staircase might be placed a small lookout tower with a good telescope kept in it to command a view of Woosung.

In this arrangement of the building it will be seen that the general subscribers have at all times free access to the rooms A, B, E, G, H. The remainder are reserved for tenants or special purposes.

CONSTITUTION.

It is proposed that the management of the Institution be entrusted to a Committee of six members to be elected by ballot at a public meeting called to confirm the prospectus, and that the other members be balloted for by the Committee as they apply for admission. After the first month every candidate must be proposed by two members. The present members of the Library and Chess Club and proprietors of the Billiard Club will be admitted without ballot, if those Institutions are merged into the Exchange Club. An annual meeting will be held for reporting on the condition and finances of the Club and for appointing a Committee. Proper rules will be enacted for all other details of the scheme before it is set in operation. The property of the Club will be vested in three Trustees for the benefit of the members for the time being, and to remain at their disposal by decision of a properly constituted general meeting, as may be provided for in the rules. No member, however, can have any vested interest in the same which would be transferable, or which would outlast the period of his subscription.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Institution must be separately considered under two heads, capital and revenue, which would be kept entirely distinct. For the purpose of raising these it is assumed in the first place that support would be given by the mercantile firms here as firms in consideration of the commercial utility of the Exchange Club, and in the second that from the varied advantages offered to subscribers almost the entire mercantile body, whether seniors or juniors, would qualify themselves as members. The plan of gratuitous subscriptions for the erection of the necessary premises is not only difficult, but in many ways objectionable, and it is considered better to raise the necessary capital in shares, on which a reduced rate of interest would be payable. Assuming therefore that the purchase of suitable land and erection of the building under architectural superintendence would cost Drs. 12,000, it is proposed to divide that amount into 120 shares of Drs. 100 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. payable annually. In this calculation so large a sum as Five Thousand Dollars is set down as the cost of the requisite land in any first rate situation, the quantity required being estimated at a mow and a half. It is expected that the various resident firms would take up these shares, the building belonging to them, and lapsing absolutely to the proprietors in case the interest is not regularly paid, but remaining at the disposal of the public so long as the stipulations of their contract are fulfilled.

The furniture and other materials required for carrying on the operations of the Club would be provided by an entrance fee of Drs. 15 to be paid by each member joining whether at the commencement of the Institution or subsequently. This is estimated to raise Drs. 1,500 to begin with, and any surplus required would be chargeable on the general funds of the Club, to be reimbursed by the entrance fees contributed by the new members in future years. But should the Library, Billiard Club and Chess Club be merged as already stated in the new Institution, their furniture and other property would supply a great part of what is required, in consideration of which they would be exempted from this entrance fee, and it is then estimated that the fees raised from other members would only amount to Drs. 600.

The annual revenue would chiefly consist of the subscriptions of members. The subscriptions formerly payable to the separate Institutions were Drs. 48 per annum to the Billiard Club, Drs. 25 to the Library and Drs. 10 to the Chess Club, in all Drs. 83. It may be estimated that an individual contribution of very little more than one third of this sum would suffice for the efficient support of the combined Institution. It is accordingly proposed to fix the subscription of members at Drs. 30 for the year, or Drs. 18 for the half year to be reckoned from 1st January or whatever other day may be selected as the commencement of the Club's year. Casual visitors whose stay in Shanghai exceeded one month would be admissible at Drs. 3 per month. If not intending to remain in the place beyond one month, they would be admitted gratuitously when properly introduced, as may be provided for in the Rules. All subscriptions, rents and other revenue receivable by the Club would have to be paid in advance. It is assumed as a low estimate that the average number of annual subscribers under these regulations would amount to one hundred.

The following calculation then may serve as an approximation to the annual income and expenditure—

To 100 annual subscriptions *a* Drs. 30,		Drs. 3,000
Rent from Masonic Lodge,		400
Ditto of Refreshment room,		200
Ditto from Theatre, public assembly room, committee room, &c., may be expected to yield a fair sum annually, but this at present is not reckoned upon as a source of revenue at all.		
		Drs. 3,600
By 5 per cent interest on capital Drs. 12,000,	Drs. 600	
Chinese servants' wages including Librarian *a* Drs. 15, Billiard marker *a* Drs. 6, 2 coolies and watchman *a* Drs. 4 per month,	400	
Painting and repairs of premises and furniture,	100	
Cost and carriage of books and periodicals,	1,000	
Ditto newspapers,	300	
Book-binding,	100	
Coals, oil and sundries including printing and stationery, ground rent and taxes,	400	2,900
Leaving an apparent surplus of		Drs. 700

to meet contingencies, and to add to the efficiency of the Library and newsroom. As everything depends on the certainty that both the required capital and income would be provided, the building will not be commenced nor any liabilities incurred on account of it, until the entire number of Shares has been subscribed for, nor before one hundred gentlemen have entered their names as members for the first year at least.

In submitting this prospectus to the public it must be constantly borne in mind that though the scale on which it is projected may to some appear needlessly large, and all the departments it embraces of doubtful necessity at present, yet the object proposed is to found an Institution for future years as well as for immediate wants. Doubtless, therefore, in the progress of time, all departments, to carry out which the means alone are now provided, will be filled up and completed in detail; and in the end it will be found much the wisest policy to have anticipated the growing requirements of a port whose future is as yet so undetermined as is that of Shanghai.

WE insert in the present number of our journal, the elements of the approaching Eclipse of the Sun, for the five ports of China. The calculation was made by Captain Shadwell, Commander in Her Majesty's Navy, and published in the columns of a contemporary at Hongkong. The whole has already been independently translated, and placed in circulation at three district points on the Chinese coast. At the press of the London Missionary Society at this port, a single sheet edition of 5,000 copies was printed; some of these were distributed on board the Kwantung and Teentsin junks. Another was prepared by W. H. Medhurst, Esq. in a pamplet form, and cut in wood at Hongkong. A third was produced under the direction of Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo. This was on a large sheet, with a commentary, and an English preface the whole cut in wood.

Thus it will be seen that Captain Shadwell's labours have not been thrown away, and we hope he will find imitators on future occasions. The mandarins have already issued their announcement of this, and the lunar eclipse, that will take place at the next full moon. We learn that their numbers, calculated for the provincial city, Soochow, are:—

Beginning of Eclipse,	10*h*.	A.M.
Greatest Phase,	12*h*. 10*m*.	P.M.
End,	12*h*. 54*m*.	,,

Magnitude of sun's declination 844 in 1000.

Four minutes, the difference in time between Soochow and Shanghae, is the least that should be added as an approximation for the latter place. The time then must be too late by at least 19 minutes for the first case, 45 minutes for the second, and 10 minutes for the third.

In the case of the lunar eclipse, a much simpler problem, the Imperial Arithmeticians have been more fortunate, being too late by 2 min., 59 min., and 1 min. for the three cases. Why they should place the time of greatest eclipse in both instances, so near the end, we do not know. The time of the last eclipse of the moon at Shanghae was also computed with considerable accuracy.

The eclipse will be total on a narrow belt of land, extending in a curve from Siberia, through the southern part of Manchuria and across Corea. The line of the total eclipse then bends eastward through Japan into the Pacific.

We shall be glad if our scientific friends will give us notes of their observations of the actual eclipse for a future issue.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—On perusing the remarks of *M.* in reply to *Query*, it struck me that *Tact* has met with much vituperation and undeserved obloquy at his hands. In my humble opinion *Tact* may alike be exercised by moral as by immoral men without detriment to the intrinsic value of the quality or talent, except in so far as all actions or qualities are to be weighed by the motive that actuates the individual exercising the said talent at the time.

Tact as it appears to me, is a very refined and subtle, almost intuitive perception of what is the best mode of acting under peculiar or difficult circumstances. Speaking of it as *touch*—it resembles that fine sense the blind man is gifted with in ascertaining by the placing of his finger upon an object the nature and qualities of that object; referring to it as a matter of *feeling*—it resembles the quick perception with which genius would seize upon the best method of representing or eliciting the object it had in view.

With these ideas of *tact*—I cannot agree with *M.* that *tact* is either selfishness, hypocrisy, or dissimulation, or in itself has any connection with them beyond the accidental alliance with a selfish, hypocritical or dissembling being. *M.* seems rather to have had in view *finesse*—which is certainly near akin to hypocrisy and dissimulation; as it seeks to gain by artifice and cunning the accomplishment of its object. But *Tact* I look upon as a nobler mode of action; it only seeks to adopt the most appropriate, the readiest and most skilful means of attaining its purpose.

Finesse is much more likely to be associated with the qualities so much depreciated by *M.*, as this is very frequently the characteristic of mean, sordid, selfish minds. It is often the accompaniment of weak, timid, irresolute characters. But *tact*,—although it may be exercised by such, is quite compatible with minds of a nobler stamp—and may be met with in the soldier, the statesman, the legislator, or the merchant, who are quite free from the qualities discountenanced by your Correspondent.

Having been led to make these few remarks in vindication of *tact*, as a valuable and noble quality in preference, to finesse and its opposites—if you think them worthy of a corner in your journal, they are at your service.—Yours faithfully,

VINDICATOR.

29th November, 1852.

CAPTAIN SHADWELL'S CALCULATIONS FOR THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1852.

On the 11th December 1852, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, which will be visible in China.

At some places in the Northern parts of China, the Eclipse will be total. At Peking, the Eclipse will be nearly total, but not quite, the line of central Eclipse passing a little to the Northward of that place.

At Peking, the circumstances of the Eclipse will be as follow:—

		h. m.	
Dec. 11, 1852.	Begins,	9 29.0A.M.	mean time at Peking.
	Greatest Phase,	10 46.8A.M.	
	Ends,	0 10.5P.M.	

The positions of the points of contact on the limb of the Sun will be, at beginning, 39 from the vertex towards the right or West; at ending, 100° from the vertex towards the left or East: the whole circumference of the Sun's disc being measured by 360°.

By the vertex of the Sun, we mean the uppermost point of its disc as seen by a spectator at any moment.

Magnitude of the Eclipse, the Sun's diameter being represented by 1000,985 on the Northern limb.

The middle of the annexed diagrams represents the positions of the points of contact, and the appearance of the Sun at the moment of greatest phase, as they will be exhibited to an observer at PEKING.

At the moment of greatest phase, the whole of the Sun will be obscured, except the thin luminous crescent. (*As shown in the central diagram.*)

At CANTON, a partial Eclipse will be visible as follows:—

Begins,	9 16.8A.M.	mean time at Canton.
Greatest Phase,	10 31.5A.M.	
Ends,	11 55.1A.M.	

Magnitude of the Eclipse, Sun's diameter being 1000,613 on Northern limb.

In the annexed table are given the approximate times, &c., of the phenomena for some other places in China. If compared with future observation, the approximate predictions will probably not be found to be more than 1 minute in error.

An accurate observation of the first or last contact of the limbs of the Sun and Moon at beginning or ending, especially of the latter, the mean time of the observation being carefully noted at the same instant, will afford data for the determination of the longitude of the place of observation.

If such observations should be made, it will be important to specify the exact spot of observation, and to determine its latitude, if not previously known.

If the apparent times of the phenomena at any of the above places are required, they may be found by adding 6m. 5 to the corresponding mean times.—*China Mail, July 8.*

Eclipse of the Sun, December 11, 1852, at various places in China.

Places.	Begins.	Right of vertex.	Greatest Phase.	Ends.	Left of vertex.	Magnitude Sun's diameter 1000, On the Northern limb.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	
Hongkong,	9 21.1A.M.	7	10 30.0A.M.	11 50.8A.M.	84	575
Amoy,	9 39.0 "	34	11 9.6 "	0 39.1P.M.	77	680
Foo-chow,	9 44.0 "	35	11 7.3 "	0 37.0 "	78	732
Ningpo,	9 35.5 "	40	11 20.3 "	0 49.8 "	80	837
Shanghae,	9 35.3 "	42	11 17.5 "	0 48.0 "	81	861

We should observe that the *China Mail* has given additional Diagrams and notes which we have not. The upper right-hand Diagram is the representation of the sun at its greatest eclipse at Shanghae and Ningpo; that on the upper left is for Fuhchow; the central one for Peking; the lower left for Amoy; and lower right for Canton and Hongkong.

☞ *See the Diagrams in this page.*

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE,

November 18th, 1852.

Landers v. Wood.

This was an action brought by Henry Landers, master of the receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, at Woosung, against Robert Wood, master of the British vessel *Sea Queen*, to recover compensation for services rendered to that vessel when on shore on the North bank of the Yang-tsze-kiang. The sum claimed was Drs. 1,000.

The facts of the case rested on the amount of service performed. It appeared that the master of the schooner *Audax* seeing the *Sea Queen* on the Bank signalled to know whether assistance was required, the reply given being "send down some men." On arriving at Woosung he communicated to Captain Landers this request who immediately obtained boats and above thirty Chinese, and despatched them under the command of the second-mate of the *Emily Jane* to the assistance of the vessel, which ultimately got off the bank and arrived in safety at Woosung; Capt. Landers sent in a claim for expenses incurred Drs. 350, payment of which was refused by Captain Wood on the grounds of the charges being exhorbitant.

Captain Wood in his defence admitted that some service was rendered, the second officer and his men had been about four days by the ship, but he did not consider their services warranted the charge made. He had distinctly questioned the second officer when he boarded respecting the expense of the boats and men sent down, and in fact had come to an understanding with him on the subject.

Henry Brown, second officer on board the *Emily Jane* on being sworn deposed that he had received orders from Captain Landers to proceed with the party to the bank and render all possible assistance, he denied making any agreement with Captain Wood on the subject, both he and his party were fully engaged day and night in assisting in lightening the vessel by discharging the ballast and doing all necessary work.

Thomas Balin, passenger on board the *Sea Queen* was called by Captain Wood to prove the understanding alleged to have been entered into with the second officer; but his evidence was inconclusive.

The Court went minutely over the items of the account first furnished by Captain Landers and expressed its opinion that the whole of them were fair and moderate considering the service rendered and the risk incurred. It was true the weather was fair at the time, but there was no certainty of its continuing so and the lives of all would have been jeopardised had it came on to blow. The Court could not admit of the alleged agreement or entertain the assertion of the master of the *Sea Queen* of a private arrangement, the second officer had no power to make one, nor was it just on the part of the master after requesting assistance, to endeavour to make a bargain at such a time and place. The question then before the Court was simply whether the charges made for the assistance so sent were fair and reasonable; and the Court was of opinion they were; but Capt. Landers now demanded more than appears in his first charge; in which no claim was made for the trouble he had been at in obtaining the Chinese and the boats; but he had been put to great inconvenience and loss of time from repeated journeys to Shanghae to endeavour to get his first account settled; clearly therefore he was entitled to some compensation on this head. The chief point however which weighed with the Court in matters of this nature was the necessity which existed of recompensing those who willingly came forward to render assistance; it was not the business of the Court to hold out premiums for such services, but it was its duty to see in any case brought before it, that full compensation was given, that in future no hesitation might be shown from the fear of being unable to recover even the actual pecuniary expenses those who afforded assistance might be put to. The Court were of opinion that the sum of Drs. 150 should be awarded to Captain Landers, together with the sum of Drs. 350 the amount first claimed.

Verdict for Plaintiff Drs. 500.

MEMOIR.

(Concluded from No. 122.)

We have long seen that much of the trade of the Ohio, and even of the Mississippi, has been diverted from its natural line of river and coastwise transit, and thrown directly across for exportation from the Atlantic ports by lines of artificial transportation. To show the extent to which this revolution prevails elsewhere, we give an extract from a letter written by Mr. Lindsay, late a member of the English Parliament, and, we believe, one of the largest shipbuilders in that country.

"That our coasting trade is not worthy of one hour's protection, if we can gain, or hope to gain, any thing from other nations by throwing it open, is a question which will hardly admit of dispute. In fact, it is literally gone already. Ere 20 years there will hardly be a sailing-vessel employed between the ports on our seaboard; and ere that time, also, inland transit by railway will have all but supplanted those steam-vessels which have now, it may be said, monopolized all the branches of our coasting trade, except that for the conveyance of coals. Even the days of that trade are likewise numbered—they draw fast to a close, and at present are solely maintained by old prejudices, combination of interests, and the force of habit. The coal-owners of the north of England and those of Yorkshire and the inland districts are, at present, running a most unequal race. The former continue to bring their coals to this market by sea; the latter by rail. It is true that the charges on the latter are still comparatively high; but when I am informed, as I have been within the last few days, that the London and Northwestern Railway company can afford to carry one ton of coal one hundred miles for a shilling, what chance is there for those who continue to bring their coals to market by a circuitous and necessarily expensive route along our coast; I almost doubted this startling statement; and had I not received it from the quarter I did, I would not have made it so conspicuous as I now do through yours columns.

"If such be the fact, the coal-owners of the north of England will thus be enabled to convey their produce from the pit's mouth, all ready for consumption, to a station in the very centre of our city for about 3s. per ton.

"At present it costs them. (and at the rates named the owners of vessels obtain but a bare existence:)

	Per ton.
Freight, Newcastle to London	6s. 0d.
Transit, per rail, from pit to harbor, shipping charges and dues, on an average	1s. 6d.
Barge hire, and charges of landing on the wharf at London	2s. 0d.
Total	9s. 6d.

"If we add cartage to the house of the consumer, and loss by screening, (which will not be required in inland transit,) for which we must allow at least 4s. per ton, the bare cost on the conveyance of coals from the north by sea amounts to 13s. 6d. per ton, independent of 1s. 1d. per ton city dues, to which, I believe, the inland coals are not subjected. If such be the case, that by inland transit the coals can be brought here at 3s. per ton, and 2s. 6d. more for cartage, in all 5s. 6d. per ton, and that they cost 14s. 7d. viâ our coast, it is more than folly for the northern coal and ship-owners, who are often jointly interested, to contend longer with those who will adopt the more modern mode of transit. Even allowing that the cost of inland transit was double what has been named to me, and I have no doubt in my own mind that such can be done with a fair margin of profit to the railway proprietors, the doom of the coal trade* between London and the north of England is irretrievably sealed.

"This great change, which must come sooner, or later—and all such attempts as are now being made to convey coals along our coast by iron screw vessels must necessarily, under the circumstances, prove a signal failure—will, for a time, have a very serious effect on our over-sea carrying trade. Those vessels now employed in the conveyance of coals must either seek employment in our Baltic or North American timber trades, and drive others for employment to the Mediterranean and West Indies: they, in turn, forcing others of higher class to the Brazilian, East Indian, West coast, and other more distant branches of our over-sea trade. This, combined with the competition to which we are now subjected by other nations, will require all our energies, and all the relief our legislature can afford us, to contend against. It may right itself in time, but we must prepare to meet it."

Though these opinions are based upon a relation between the coaster and car which may not exactly exist in the United States, yet the immense amount of merchandise required by the interior of the Southwest, which would prefer the railroad transit to the coast and river line, would be sufficient to encourage the expectation that the same result will follow in America. For, we respectfully ask, if the comparatively short and well protected coast of Great Britain, upon which freights are reduced by a heavy competition, can be undercarried and superseded by railroad transit directly across the country, may we not expect a similar result in the United States, where the coast line and river navigation combined is often more than a transatlantic voyage; and where the staple or mercantile supplies of the interior often nearly circumnavigate the State that they belong to? We subjoin some evidences of the alleged tendencies of trade, which lead us to believe that the days of the coastwise trade of America, like that of England, are numbered; that in a few years light-houses, soundings, buoys, and coast defences reefs, rocks, bars, piracy, salvage, and insurance, will have lost their importance; whilst the great internal channels of transit will receive and pour out the streams of trade, as the expansion and contraction of the heart maintains the circulation of the vital current.

It is perfectly evident, however, that the construction of the Tehuantepec railroad is the key to the advantages to be derived by this extended line of Southwestern railroad from the mail and travel of the world.

If the Panama route be adopted, we have shown that it cannot compete with that of Suez.

If the Panama route be adopted for the communication between Liverpool or New York, and Canton or California, the route of the first would be directly across the ocean, not touching at any Atlantic port in the United States. The route of the second would be coastwise, touching at the ports of Charleston and Savannah, but in no other manner benefitting the interior States. If, however, the Tehuantepec Railroad be constructed, a crossing nearly fifteen hundred miles northwest of Panama will throw the line of direct communication from Liverpool or New York directly *through* all the States and cities heretofore mentioned.

We have prepared this address to the people of the United States, because we ask their appreciation and support of the Tehuantepec enterprise as a great national measure. We have heretofore shown an honest purchase of the right to construct the work. We have shown that the Mexican Government has, under the influence of counsels inimical to Americans, repealed a decree authorizing the postponement of the construction of the improvement upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but we hope that the decisive action of our Government will induce them to assent to the treaty now pending between Mexico and the United States, and thus render justice to us.

We wish to convince the American people of the importance of this great national and international connexion, not only to ourselves but to themselves; as an enterprise which will bind together the Union with the strong ligament of a common interest. We desire that they will examine and pronounce impartially upon our views. Their recognition of this great work will insure its success. The concerted actions of the several sections which compose the route will be necessary to give to the public its full benefit. We shall require a continuous transit; we shall require through tickets for the travel; through transportation, without delay or detention, for the merchandise; we shall require express and telegraphic lines. We wish to give the world assurance of a continuous and united co-operation, so that the route shall be, as to all through travel and transportition, one line.

Such a recognition by the people of the United States will assure to every section of the route the protection of the Government, and all the legitimate aid which can be bestowed upon it as a national work.

We invite, then, the cordial co-operation of all those who are interested. All the advantages which we have demonstrated must accrue to each of the component sections. With the recognition of the claims of this route to transport the mail and passengers with more safety, comfort, economy, and speed than any competing line, and with the earliest prosecution, any speedy completion of the sections which compose it, we may anticipate the immediate removal of all diplomatic obstacles, and the early opening of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route between Europe and Asia.

* Id est—the coasting vessels carrying trade.—Ed.

There being so much interest attaching to all connected with Australia at the present time, we have extracted the following from the *Leisure Hour* for August:—

AUSTRALIA.

Australia—remarkable for its great extent (containing a territorial area nearly equal to that of Europe), its singularly regular conformation, and recent discovery—comprises at present the four following colonies:—

New South Wales.—Founded,—1788. Population, last Census,—180,000. Capitals and Principals Ports,—Sydney, Moreton Bay.

Victoria, late Port Philip.—Do., 1836. Do., 78,000. Do.,—Melbourne, Geelong, Portland Bay.

South Australia.—Do., 1836. Do., 67,000. Do.,—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Lincoln.

West Australia, or Swan River.—Do., 1829. Do., 4,600. Do.,—Perth, King George's Sound.

The progress of these settlements, the last excepted, is without a parallel in history. Sydney, after an existence of sixty years, had nearly 40,000 inhabitants; Adelaide and Melbourne, in the space of sixteen years, had each grouped an estimated population of 25,000 persons: while at the time of the American revolution, after a period of more than a century and a half, Boston only possessed 18,000 inhabitants, and neither Philadelphia nor New York at all equalled the size of Sydney.

Australia is, then, eminently a land of *contrarieties*; a kind of miniature world, in many respects turned upside down; and novelties will often arrest attention, till the new settler has become accustomed to his change of place. Situated in the southern hemisphere, nearly opposite to the position of Great Britain in the northern, the seasons are of course the reverse of our own, midsummer falling in January, and midwinter in July. The spring months are September, October, and November; the summer, December, January, and February; the autumn, March, April, May; and the winter, June, July, and August. The sun, which is southerly to us, is northerly to our brethren at the antipodes. They have reverse conditions likewise with reference to the temperature of the breeze, the north wind being hot, and the south wind cold. Both in botany and zoology, nature exhibits a thousand singular arrangements, many of which have no parallel elsewhere. Its trees, which are entitled to rank as evergreens, from not periodically casting their leaves, are more generally everbrowns. Owing to scanty foliage, the majority afford little shade, except when they are very closely grouped, which is an exception in the distribution of the ligneous vegetation; and for the same reason, along with the peculiar pale tint of the leaves, the forests are never sombre scenes. Some bear fruits like cherries, with the stones attached to the outside. Others yield what seem delicious-looking pears, but are really pieces of hard wood. There are trees which have leaf-stalks performing the office of leaves, while in other cases the leaves seem twisted out of their proper position, being vertical, or presenting their edges towards the stem, so that both surfaces have the same relation to the light. Nettles of an arborescent stature, from fifteen to twenty feet high, are not uncommon. Native flowers have seldom any odour. Parasitical plants are found growing in the ground, an exception to the almost universal law of the vegetable kingdom, that true parasites are incapable of taking root in the earth. The animal creation is correspondingly peculiar. Some of its forms excite no little astonishment, and occasionally alarm in the minds of the first European visitors. During Captain Cook's first voyage, a sailor returned from a short excursion on shore sorely frightened, declaring that he had seen the enemy of mankind moving through the grass, though unable to describe the appearance otherwise than as about the size of a nine-gallon keg. It was one of the hideous Pteropine bats, which sometimes attain prodigious dimensions. The characteristic animals are furnished with pouches in which to stow their young, and move by enormous leaps, outstripping the gallop of the horse. Wild quadrupeds are, however, few, both as to species and individuals. All are of the pacific class, the indigenous dog excepted, which is only an object of annoyance to the shepherd and danger to the flocks, at the outskirts of the settlements. There are various tribes of honey bees, but none of them have stings. Birds of beautiful plumage abound, but songsters are wanting. Swans are black; eagles, white. The cuckoo utters its note at night; the owl screeches by day.

In a region of such extent—the distance from Sydney to Perth corresponding to that between Edinburgh and Constantinople—there are, of course, large tracts unavailable for the support of civilized man, consisting of peat swamps, saline marshes, rocky hills, stony and sandy plains, either absolutely sterile, or productive only of "scrub" —the colonial term for a species of stunted, unprofitable brushwood. But there still remain millions of unoccupied acres of the greatest fertility, adapted for the growth of grain; and more especially for the sustenance of flocks and herds, which may be multiplied for centuries, without fear of overtaking the natural provision for them. For miles and miles, the character of the country has been often compared to the park scenery around the seat of an English noble. Trees of interesting appearance occur solitarily, not more than three or four to the acre, or form small clumps; sheep whitely dotting the landscape, of which there are not far short of twenty millions at present on the pastures of Australia, yielding the finest wool, and placing it at the head of wool-growing lands. "Amid the apparent sameness of the forest," says M. de Strzelecki, "may be often found spots teeming with a gigantic and luxuriant vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, free from thicket or underwood, sometimes opening on glades and slopes, intersected with rivulets, carpeted with the softest turf, and which lack only the thatched and gabled cottage, with its blue smoke curling amid the trees, to realize a purely European picture." Abundant crops of wheat, barley, and maize are raised, with ordinary garden vegetables. Though possessing not a single native species of edible fruit, save the cranberry and a few other berry-bearing plants of no importance, the introduced vine and orange thrive, and almost all exotics succeed except those which require a colder climate, as the apple, gooseberry, and currant, with oats among the grains. Yet not more there than here does nature supersede the necessity for stern exertion on the part of man, nor can a competence be secured, and distress be avoided, without a due amount of labour. Let no one, contemplating a settlement within its bounds, dream of a land flowing with milk and honey, in the sense of riches being acquired, or a comfortable subsistence being gained, apart from pertinacious effort. A more immediate ample return for toil is its prime and only recommendation to the emigrant. The application and thrift which at home scarcely avail to ward off beggary, may there be confidently expected to place him in easy circumstances; but beggary will still be his neighbour, if the maxims of industry and economy are neglected, while little sympathy in distress will be awarded him abroad, owing to the well-founded presumption, that he is pinched as the consequence of his own indolence or folly.

The climate of all the coasts and colonies is remarkable for its dryness. Owing to this circumstance, and the absence of towering mountains covered with perpetual snows, there are no vast rivers comparable to those which are found in other great regions of the globe, and permanent waters are generally scarce. The streams, though subject to extraordinary floods from heavy rains in winter, are largely reduced in summer through drought, and commonly either lose their continuity, becoming a series of detached ponds, or are converted into stony highways. This deficient irrigation adapts the country more for pastoral than agricultural purposes, while, except in favoured spots, it renders the herbage scanty, as compared with that of our own fields, and necessitates extensive "runs" out of all proportion to the number of cattle and sheep which are pastured on them. But the long-continued droughts, which threatened the colony of New South Wales with destruction while its area was contracted, have since been ascertained to be but partial visitations, and have not been experienced in South Australia or Victoria. It is to the dryness of the atmosphere that the superior quality of the Australian wool is attributed. In winter thin ice is formed; but snow is very rarely seen, except in the upland districts. In summer, the temperature rises high, and the range of the thermometer is often excessive in the course of a few hours; but the greatest solar heat has no relaxing or debilitating effect upon the constitution, and the rapid interchange of heat and cold is endured without inconvenience. The only atmospheric annoyance is the hot wind, which occasionally blows in summer from the unexplored interior, and seems to indicate in that direction the existence of vast sandy deserts, which, baking beneath a tropical sun, give a fierce temperature to the breeze that passes over them. Volumes of impalpable dust, and gritty particles of some size, are raised, and swept along by this blast from the central fiery furnace. The sky, though clear of clouds, assumes, consequently, a hazy aspect, through which the sun glows like a ball of copper, while the haze magnifies, the glaring orb. Exposed objects, as the handles of doors, sometimes become so hot as to be almost painful to grasp. Though excessively disagreeable, there is nothing immediately injurious in the hot wind. If necessary, journeying and out-of-doors labour may generally be prosecuted without danger, in the very teeth of it, while annoyance is avoided by keeping at home, with doors and windows closely fastened. The visitation is over in about two days, and is terminated by a cool breeze from the south, after a short but occasionally a very sharp contest.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Ann Mitchell*, from Manila—Indigo Dye, 133 casks, 840 piculs—Manila Wood, 164 pieces, 400 piculs—Beche de Mer, 67 baskets, 162 piculs—Soap, 6 cases, 9 piculs—Hide Cuttings, 15 bags, 30 piculs—Rattans, 451 bundles—Buffalo Hides, 1,147 pieces—Sugar, 6,257 bags, value Drs. 12,914—Sapan Wood, 1,240 piculs—Cigars, Personal Stores, 2 cases.

Per *Caulteride*, from New York—Coals.

Per *John Dugdale*, from Hongkong—Long Ells, 190 bales, 3,400 pieces—Woollens, 20 bales, 120 pieces, 530 changs—White Shirtings, 60 cases, 3,000 pieces—Sugar, 4,015 bags—Do., 1,280 bags, value Drs. 3,060—Tea for European consumption, 13 cases—Coal, 222 bags, 11 tons—Mats, 150 bundles—Personal Effects, 93 pkges.—Lacquered Ware, 11 pkges.—Sandal Wood, 188 bundles, 150:40 piculs—Sharks Fins, 70 bundles, 90:40 piculs—Indigo, 78 boxes, value Drs. 780—Medicines, 26 boxes, value Drs. 77—Pens, 4 boxes, Drs. 16—Fruit, 5 boxes, Drs. 20—Glass, 12 boxes, Drs. 120—Stores, 4 boxes, Drs. 40—Furniture, 9 boxes, Drs. 720—Skins, 1 box Drs. 3.

Per *Empress*, from Hongkong—Sugar, 3,720 bags, 5,440—Camlets, 10 trusses, 120 pcs., 1,375 changs—Mats, 110 bundles—Twine, 1 bundle.

For Re-exportation—Tea, 1,240 packages—Sundries, 250 packages.

Per *Futtal Ollé*, from Singapore—Pepper, 1,000 bags—Planks, 1,000 pieces—Beams, 264 pieces, for building—Sandal wood, 2,610 pieces, 343 piculs—Sea Weed, 180 baskets, 310 piculs—Sapan wood, 5,413 pieces, 67 piculs—Lakka wood, in bulk, 110 piculs—Rattans, 1,031 bundles, 39 piculs—Irons, 600 bundles, 197 piculs—Tin, 11 packages, 300 slabs, wg. 150 piculs—Wood, 2,151 pieces, Drs. 86—Fancy Cottons, 9 cases, 400 pieces, Drs. 800—Birds Nests, 6 cases—Beche de Mer, 4 baskets—Fancy Cottons, 21 cases, 1,050 pieces, Drs. 3,780.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, Mary Montague, and Geelong.

Liverpool.—Emily, Harriett Humble, Fanny Chapman, Leopard, and Carib.

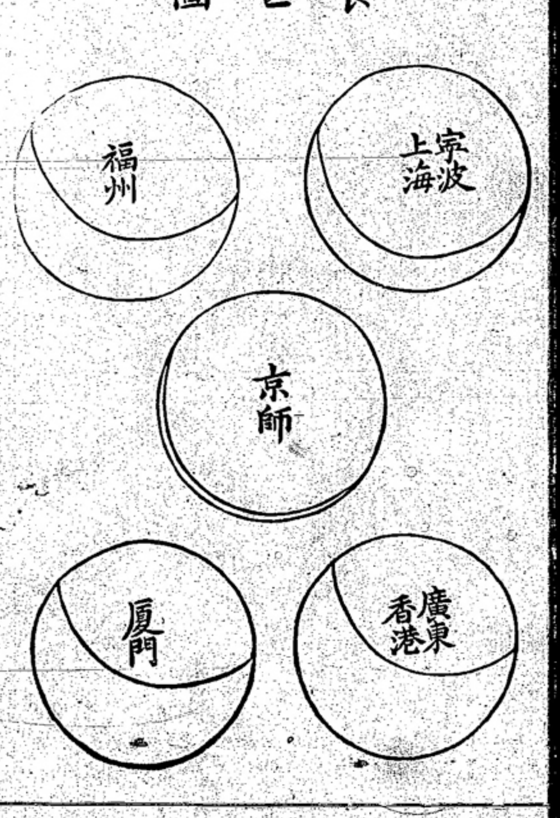
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.

Singapore.—Corcyra, and Ennadale.

Hongkong.—Audax, Codan, Island Queen, Magellan, Naomi, and Sidney.

DIAGRAMS TO ILLUSTRATE THE SOLAR ECLIPSE, ON THE 11th INSTANT.

食甚圖



Export of Silk Piece Goods &c., to United States of America 1851 and 1852.

Name of Articles.	2d to 23d Nov. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1851
Long Pongees, ..pieces	2,500	19,935	28,520
Handkerchiefs, .. "	610	....	6,125
Nankeen Pongees, "	....	3,300	....
Satins, ... "	....	....	400
Lutong, ... "	....	1,975	....
Gauzes, ... "	....	50	....
Sarsnets, ... "	....	4,275	3,825
Sorts, ... "	280	50	1,075
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	....	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, ...peculs	190	137	148
Cassia, ... "	1,200	775	800
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	2,000	15,999	....
Preserved Ginger, "	....	200	....
Fans, ...cases	....	21	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 30	Fattal Ohih	B. bark	371	Smith	Singapore	Oct. 10	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 30	Wellington	A. ship	730	Mayo	Panama		Ballast	Wetmore and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 27	Astoria	A. ship	535	Leeland	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
Dec. 2	Brenda	A. schr	299	Allen	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell and Co.
" 2	Velocity	Sia. bq.	200	Morrison	Siam	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 3	San Benito	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Manila	Sundries	Russell and Co.
" 3	Neptuno	Sp. bg.	200	Cucullo	Manila	Sundries	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *San Benito*, Mr. C. Duben. per *Neptuno*, Rt. Rev. Bishop C. Spelta.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkee	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Cassiterides	701	Nov. 18	B. bark	414	Lakey	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
City of Kandy	699	Nov. 7	B. ship	392	Gwyther	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Clyde	Early
Empress	704	Nov. 23	B. brig	257	Newman	Turner and Co.	Australia	Early
Fattal Ohih	705	Dec. 2	B. bark	371	Smith	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
John Dugdale	702	Nov. 21	B. ship	40[illegible]	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.		
Oneida	252	Nov. 18	A. ship	420	Creesy	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Wellington	253	Nov. 30	A. ship	730	Mayo	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
William the IV			B. bark	170	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving-down hulk	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June 23	1,496,864	219,044	3,500	4,200	....
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,599	118,364	[illegible]391	....	....
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	" 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,078	....	....
Spinning Jenny,	London	....	" 27	2,960,830	554,400	1,258	500	....
S. V. Given,	London	572	" 28	1,653,100	179,500	....	900	....
Bon Accord,	London	380	Aug. 13	1,938,410	150,200	7,435	2,900	....
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	" 14	2,666,995	22,000	1,130	....	....
Mary Montague,	London	329	" 18	977,020	716,134	741	1,440	28,000
Leopard,	Liverpool	299	Sep. 3	2,441,548	64,800	776	....	....
Carib,	Liverpool	433	" 11	3,483,229	73,635	990	500	....

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER, 1852.

SINCE our last report winter has fairly set in—frost now being a daily occurence. It will be noticed that we have introduced a new column in our table shewing the minimum degree of cold registered by the thermometer—last night the greatest cold of the season was indicated viz: 27°.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1852	Thermometer. 1852 Mean	Thermometer. 1852 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1852	Wind. 1851	Rain. 1852	Rain. Mean of 3 years
26	F.	30.52	30.53	30.43	53.0	..	46.0	E.S.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.06
27	S.	30.37	30.40	30.26	53.5	..	48.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	E.	0.00	0.02
28	S.	30.16	30.22	30.05	57.0	..	52.5	N.E. to E.S.E.	N.N.W.	0.18	0.27
29	M.	30.25	30.38	30.13	53.0	..	51.0	N.W.	N.	0.15	0.10
30	Tu.	30.29	30.44	30.21	48.0	39.0	46.0	S. to N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.01
DECEMBER.											
1	W.	30.49	30.50	30.42	41.5	37.0	47.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
2	Th.	30.51	30.47	30.48	37.0	31.0	46.0	N.W.	N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 3rd Dec., 1852.				Mean	49.0		48.1		Total	0.33	0.46

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,056,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	378,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,171
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	[illegible]	1,371,597	1,642,406	294,301	438,450	117,153	1,531,031	38,672,548	118,662	907,787	49,246	3,023,862	[illegible]	3,656,664	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,321
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,417,400	45,515,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,115,800	358,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,341
Year 1851-52,*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Year 1851-52, Increase,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Year 1851-52, Decrease,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Not yet ascertained.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,311
United States,	34	3,100,000	....	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	311
Australia,	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000,000	....
Continent,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500,000	....
San Francisco,	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150,000	....
Coastwise,	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000,000	....
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800,000	....
		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,		1852	July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 "			Augt. "													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 "			Sept. "													3,826,387	3,654			11
In 7 "			Oct. "													4,263,745	3,000			47
Nov. 1	Sea Witch,	335	London													300,000	349			
" 6	Menzies,	449	Bristol													511,913				
" 6	Success,	331	Liverpool													344,160				
" 10	John Bartlett,	382	London													319,720				25
" 17	Mencius,	510	Liverpool													527,000	35			
" 17	Androklos,	355	London													....	232			41
" 17	Kremlin,	469	London													....	3			
" 25	Rosamond,	365	Liverpool													341,548	196			
" 27	Lockett,	576	London													480,949	344			150 ps.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,		1852	July Total	....	....	....	6,100	....	....	6,100	37,500	....	....	....	....	237,500	243,600	....	....
In 2 "			Augt. "	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,300	227,700	....	....	....	....	27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,810
In 6 "			Sept. "	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600	....	....	....	....	315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9 "			Oct. "	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,600	273,700	4,487,100	194,400	....	....	29,400	....	223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
Total from 1st July to 22 Oct., 1852,				5,799,000	487,800	717,600	979,600	830,500	649,200	9,463,300	775,200	....	....	29,400	....	801,600	10,268,300	137.13	29,860
Nov. 3	Tartar,	575	New York	237,900	29,500	37,500	35,100	56,600	34,300	428,900	81,100	....	....	....	....	81,100	510,000	....	1,000
" 3	Kate Hayes,	750	New York	314,900	28,000	79,000	63,600	76,500	41,900	604,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	604,800	....	....
" 5	Antelope,	507	New York	275,700	57,100	45,500	41,700	59,800	35,600	515,400	20,200	....	....	....	....	20,200	535,600	4.00	1,000
" 8	Nestorian,	695	New York	370,800	53,100	122,100	75,100	72,400	53,000	746,560	56,800	....	....	20,100	....	76,900	823,400	....	....
" 8	Shooting Star,	903	New York	329,500	27,600	82,900	108,200	48,600	14,400	611,200	76,500	....	....	....	....	76,500	687,700	33.00	591
" 18	Audubon,	531	New York	242,600	31,200	71,400	81,600	41,300	34,700	502,800	36,900	....	....	32,700	....	69,600	572,400	....	....
" 22	Argonaut,	575	New York	239,000	37,400	66,400	40,100	34,000	23,900	440,800	164,500	....	....	106,500	....	271,000	711,800	....	....
" 23	Horsburgh,	540	New York	420,900	8,400	60,500	78,600	40,000	15,800	624,200	62,700	....	....	....	....	62,700	686,900	....	801

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug. 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney via Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
" 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Geelong													175,139			
Oct. 5	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,273			
" 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney													323,000			
Nov. 1	Aurora,	386	Port Philip													275,211			
" 2	Berenice,	332	Sydney													288,936			
" 4	Whampoa,	376	Sydney													275,000			
" 16	Dullius,	328	Sydney													336,410			
" 24	Sea Queen,	413	Port Philip													332,356			
" 25	Acis,	114	Hobart Town													88,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed.	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong														22	
Sep. 13	Time,	97	Woosung															
" 17	Spec,	103	Woosung													63,264		
" 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong													20,461		
Nov. 4	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														252	15 cases
																	230	

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